





words yet ring out as clear as in old days.  
—M. Emile Hovelague.



CORRESPONDENCE.  
TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—May I try to explain the cause and object of trade and reply briefly to some points raised by your correspondent "Plebs" in your issue of the 2nd inst., and defer the consideration of "How to develop the resources of the Empire while maintaining Free Trade" to another letter?

The life of man, like that of the lower animals, depends upon procuring sufficient material to supply certain wants. And man cannot, any more than the lower animals, create this material. Nature, however, has provided an ample supply for every human need. The earth itself is the natural storehouse from which every individual of the whole animal kingdom obtains sustenance, but obtains it only on one condition—the condition of labour. Nature provides the material, but nature does not provide messengers to follow individuals around and deliver the material just where and when it is wanted. Hence the individual must go to the material and exert sufficient energy to remove it from its natural position, modify it if necessary, and bring it where he wants to use it.

In primitive conditions man, like the lower animals, found on the surface of the earth such materials as enabled him to sustain life and propagate his species. But unlike the lower animals he was not satisfied with what was necessary for mere existence; for man's wants grow as they are supplied. He wants comforts and conveniences without end requiring not only an increased supply but also an ever-increasing variety of material. Even millionaires want more and better things than they have. But however his wants may grow, as he cannot make something out of nothing, he must go to Nature's storehouse, the earth, for his material. And however great his mental development man (in general) cannot avoid the condition of labour. He may, by increased knowledge and improved methods, obtain a greater supply with less exertion; but as material will not deliver itself ready for use where and when he wants it, man himself must go to the material, remove, transport, and modify it as required. This labour of producing it is the natural and real cost of every commodity. This is its cost to the producer. But we are accustomed for purposes of exchange to measure the value of commodities in terms of money and the fundamental fact that labour is the essential factor or agent in production is constantly overlooked or ignored.

Now man does not like labour. It makes him tired and to be very tired is very unpleasant. It is only the craving of unsatisfied desire that impels man to work. Yet Tariff Reformers argue as if man want to be provided with work, when the fact is that all men try to lessen work. It is a fundamental law of human nature that "man seeks to satisfy his desires with the least exertion." This is the reason that impels all men to trade. But it is also the reason why some men steal. Trading and stealing are two different methods of trying to attain the same immediate end—the saving of labour to the individual in procuring commodities. The thief saves his own labour, but the labour saved to him is less than the labour lost to his victim. The gain on one side is less than the loss on the other. From the point of view of society as a body, that is, from the economic point of view, the labour involved in stealing is wasted. Besides, it causes enmity and leads to quarrels which is a further waste of energy. But when two individuals freely exchange goods with each other, each receives from the other something he desires and to produce which would cost him more labour than to replace the thing he gives. The gain of one is not the loss of the other. The gain is mutual. There is a mutual saving of labour which can be utilized to produce an increased supply for growing desires. It takes two to make a bargain, and where each is free to trade or refuse to trade as he pleases no bargain will be made unless each considers himself a gainer by the transaction. And although each is thinking primarily of himself, there is in the natural constitution of things that which under Free Trade makes the action of each beneficial to the other. The Chinese, coolie growing tea for export is bringing comforts to thousands of whom he knows nothing and cares nothing. And such is the case in all production for exchange. Millions of men who never see each other are yet helping each other. Trade is the means by which individuals scattered all over the earth co-operate in producing material to supply each other's wants. The whole tendency of Free Trade is in spite of armies and navies, Kings and Emperors, Czars and Kaisers, and independent national boundaries and geographical divisions, to draw the scattered unenlightened society held together not by penalties of fines, imprisonment, and

death, but by the attraction of common interests and the advantages of mutual support. But to obtain this common interest and mutual support trade must be free—not restricted whether by individuals, cliques, or governments.

Man does not produce commodities just because he is fond of work and then bring them to the market merely to get rid of them. When a man brings goods to the market his object is to get other goods in exchange for them. And he always tries to get as much as possible for what he gives. The more he gets the better are his wants supplied. Yet when we export goods, that is, when we send them into the foreign market, Tariff Reformers argue that the less we receive in exchange for them, that is, the less we receive in imports, the better, and advocate the imposition of all sorts of tariffs for the express purpose of excluding what we are getting back in exchange. Tariff Reformers want to increase exports, i.e., to increase what we send out of the country and reduce imports, i.e., what we receive in return. The Tariff Reform idea seems to be that there is in every country a surplus of commodities which have ceased to be goods and to retain which causes all sorts of evils such as unemployment, low wages, poverty, etc., and trade is a struggle or war between the different peoples to dump their ill upon each other. If they were thinking only of getting rid of their own ill instead of hurting the foreigners it might occur to some of the more brainy advocates of this peculiar doctrine that the difficulty might be got over by dumping these surplus commodities in mid-ocean. The logical conclusion from the Tariff Reform argument is that all the merchant ships of Great Britain should be gathered into her numerous seaports and loaded with coal, iron, cotton and woollen cloth, machinery, tools, and various other products of labour and sent to dump these goods on foreign markets. The ships should then be brought back empty, to be loaded up again and the process continued so that the British working man may be blessed with plenty of hard work. If this argument were honest it would betray very "sloppy" mentality. But it is not honest.

In a free and open market, although each vendor desires the highest price he can obtain for his goods, he must sell them as cheaply as others in order to sell at all and obtain the things that he really desires. But it is only the free competition of vendors that keeps prices down to their proper level. When the competition between the vendors of a particular kind of goods is restricted the price of such goods increases. The more competition is restricted the higher goes the price. This means that the vendors of such goods can draw out of the market more goods of other kinds than they could under Free Trade and open competition. This is the real object of the vendors in restricting competition. Those who desire a monopoly of the British market for the sale of their goods want to exclude foreign competition so that they may be able to charge a higher price for their goods. But those who purchased these goods would have to pay more for them. The gain from protection is like the gain from stealing. The gain on one side is counter-balanced by a greater loss on the other side. Under Free Trade and open competition goods will be produced by those best adapted to their production and in the places where the greatest result can be obtained with the least expenditure of labour. But Protection, by restricting competition, prevents this natural tendency and puts production upon a purely arbitrary and artificial basis—Protection not only causes an artificial inequality in the distribution of goods by enriching some at the expense of others, but it causes a reduction of wealth by producing it at less fertile sources and by less efficient individuals. There is no economic reason for it. It is simply a trick of vendors like that of light weights or short measures to cheat buyers.

Your correspondent "Plebs" considers that Free Trade is best under favourable conditions. But the fact is that Free Trade is that which constitutes the favourable conditions. The people who are free to buy in the world's market are more favourably situated than the people who have not this freedom. "Plebs" also thinks I have a "confused" actual trade with ideal trade. The terms are not very definite. Trade is either free or restricted. If the vendors of goods made in Germany got any unfair advantage in trading with the people of other countries, it could only be because these people were restricted from buying in the world's market. Even then they must have found it better to buy from Germany than to produce for themselves. They found it better to trade with Germany than not to trade at all. But if they did not get as good value from Germany as could be obtained anywhere else, the obvious remedy for the difficulty is to adopt Free Trade.

"Plebs" also refers to the U.S.A. tariff against imported coal. I lived for five years in the Western States several years ago, but I never saw a coal fire during that time. Yet hundreds of British ships which might have brought out cheap coal went there in ballast and the American farmers had to pay enough freight to cover the whole voyage when he sent his wheat to the British market. The proprietor of the coal mines might have gained, but it is safe to say the American public lost more than he gained. When the time for producing coal in the U.S.A. was opportune the tariff was no use. Before that time it was an obstacle.

A tariff on imported dyes would have tended to foster the home production of dyes, but it would have discouraged the cotton and woollen industries.

To my mind the idea of a self-supporting nation is absolutely absurd. A government that followed the idea would impoverish and weaken its own people so that they could not resist attack. If some particular thing is necessary for defence, let the government control its production. Yours respectfully,

A LIBERAL.  
Hongkong, August 7th, 1916.

## THE POST-BELLUM TRADE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—During the course of the last few days certain articles have appeared in your journal the writers of which refer principally to our fiscal policy as it existed before the war broke out and as to whether the anti-bellum conditions relating to trade are to be maintained in their entirety when peace is once more restored on earth. In other words, is a reformation of the Tariff to take place or is Free Trade, which was brought in by five different instalments between the years 1842 and 1860, to be continued in its present form?

In the words of some ancient historians, who (*inter alia*) wrote letters and epistles, we are told to love our enemies and do good to them who persecute us, but with all due respect to the writers of these things their ideas, which perhaps could have been put into practice in the days when they were written, hardly coincide with public feeling as it exists at the present time, and which has manifested itself with no uncertainty during the last two years.

We have already loved far too long and shown too much good feeling to the subjects of foreign Powers who formerly posed as our friends but are now our bitter enemies, and the time has arrived when the Empire must resent their own people being ousted from their trades by those who have been permitted by the system—now in vogue to compete side by side on equal terms and with equal rights with subjects owing allegiance to the British Imperial throne. Tariff Reform or a new policy of Protection must take the place of what during the last seventy years has been called Free Trade, and there must be a readjustment of our list of duties which will benefit the nation from all points of view. And with Tariff Reform and Protection I couple Colonial Preference. It must not be forgotten that it was under Protection that Britain became great and collared all the markets of the world.

It is quite apparent that the present condition of things cannot continue to go on in the old way. There is a great trade war coming, the ultimatum for which has already been given. What must be considered now, and should have been considered before, is the condition not only of the trading community but the working classes and what will give every industrious man full and constant employment at fair wages. This can only be accomplished by keeping our home markets, increasing our exports, and shutting out foreign competition, and to do this Free Trade as we know it must disappear. It has been responsible for the loss of some of our markets, the starvation and destitution which exists, and the depression in agriculture which is apparent all over the country. England is no longer the factory of the world, as she was in 1842 when Free Trade was adopted by Peel. Conditions have entirely changed, and every one of our industries has now to contend with the keenest foreign competition. It is not much consolation to a destitute and starving British workman to tell him that if he had money he could buy things cheap. Our manufacturers are disappearing and England has become a nation of middlemen and consumers; they are too much hampered by Factory Acts, Merchant Shipping Acts, and other things, and so worried with heavy taxes that they are unable to compete with manufacturers of other countries. Therefore, they must be given Protective Assistance, and they will be given it. The ousting of some of our products owing to the fact that foreign products have been flooding the home markets is a loss to the country in money and labour. We can produce, manufacture, and sell our own products without foreign trash being dumped on our shores and sold at less than the cost of production. Why should we open our markets to everybody, when every rate the else refuses to open theirs to us? Others can compete freely with us, but we, as is obvious, cannot send our manufactures to them at prices which will compete with their local industries. Therefore, our system of Free Trade is beneficial to and protective of other countries, but not to our own industries.

Protection given to our own industries must penalise their imports, and this is what the Home Government, I think, intend to do. At any rate, they are not going to allow German and Austrian merchants to walk into this Colony or any other Colony, and do exactly as they please. The people should see to this themselves.

There is one other matter which will have to be very seriously considered, and that is, Colonial Preference. We are now together by ties of blood and martial affection—an affection which, I trust, will never be forgotten—and to keep this

(Continued on next column.)

## WAR CHARITIES.

## KOWLOON GIFTS APPRECIATED.

The following letters of thanks for articles sent by "Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, have been received by Lady May:—

Headquarters Delta District,  
Savoy Hotel,  
Cairo,

May 25th, 1916.  
Ever so many thanks for the things you sent; I handed them over to the officer in charge of the Nasrith Hospital and attach his letter. Everything is most useful just now, as we are getting masses of sick and wounded sent back to us from Mesopotamia, and all our hospitals are again overcrowded. This is a large school that we have taken over as a hospital. We had a week of the most awful weather here I have seen for some time. Temperature in the shade 113 degs. F. Then it suddenly got cool again, and now it is like a nice summer at home. With kind regards.—Yours sincerely,  
F. GORDON HALL.

Military Hospital,  
Nasrith School,  
Cairo,

May 25th, 1916.  
Major Rickett begs to thank the "Little Bit Society" on behalf of Nasrith Military Hospital, Cairo, for the two cases containing clothing, stationery, soap, bathpowder and dry-ginger which they kindly sent to Colonel Gordon Hall, A.M.S., for the use of the sick and wounded in Cairo. Major Rickett desires to say how much this kind gift has been appreciated and how useful the various articles sent are.

19, General Hospital,  
Alexandria,  
May 21st, 1916.

I have again to render my sincere thanks for your very welcome consignment of comforts for the patients in this hospital. Everything arrived safely and in perfect order. The dressing gowns and slippers are timely and acceptable for the use of officers who arrived here with little in that way of comfort. We are in full swing again, receiving many sick and wounded from further east. The warm clothing is distributed to the soldier patients to go home with, for after being so long in the East and debilitated, they are sure to feel the change. Will you please convey my thanks to the different work parties who have so kindly contributed? Believe me,  
—Yours faithfully,

GEORGE SCOTT,  
Lieut.-Colonel R.A.M.C.,  
c/o 9th General Hospital,  
94, Marlborough Mansions,  
West Hamstead, N.W.  
30th May, 1916.

Another box of garments for the Jackanapes Society arrived last week and I am most grateful to you and all the workers of Our Little Bit Society. The thin pyjamas are specially welcome, and I have already despatched them and the thin socks to France and Salonika. The mittens and other woollies I must keep till colder weather returns, but I have sent the lovely blue mufflers and a blue chest protector up to the Royal Naval Hospital at Invergordon, where the weather is still cold at night. I am sending 6 copies of the March report by post to-day. You will see in it how much the fur waistcoats were appreciated. I wonder if you remember Sister Williams, who was stationed once in Hongkong? She was so much interested in the Hongkong work. With renewed thanks.—Yours very truly,

HOACIA K. EDEN,  
Children's Aid Committee,  
9, South Moulton Street,  
London, W.

28th June, 1916.  
Thank you so much for the exceedingly useful parcel of children's clothing which reached us from you yesterday. We are always greatly in need of little dresses and overalls, and those three very charming little babies' bonnets have been much appreciated. It is most kind of you all to continue helping us in this way. And as our "family" is now so enormous we are indeed most grateful.—Yours faithfully,

M. DOUGLAS,  
This week a box of clothing has been sent to the above by Mrs. McGregor, Fochow, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Federation together there must be commercial unity, solidarity and reciprocity, and the various portions of the Empire must be more closely bound together by commercial ties. The Colonies are most anxious to meet us in this matter, and after the great help and assistance they have rendered in this present struggle, and the loyalty they have shown, we should reciprocate and give them all they want and desire. "No Preference, no Empire," as the late Mr. Chamberlain said at the Constitutional Club on the evening of the 28th June, 1908, and they were not mere words of the rhetoric, but spoken with that Imperial foresight and Imperial mind with which he was so greatly endowed.

And if Imperial Colonial Federation is to continue, arrangements must be made within the Empire which will commercially benefit all its parts. The Colonies must allow lower duties on imports of Great Britain than those charged on the goods of other countries, and must allow Colonial produce to enter either free, or at a much lower rate than that charged on competing foreign goods and imports.

And so the three great fiscal questions, Protection, Retaliation and Preference, are so interwoven and bound up together that they cannot well be separated, and all jointly and severally are necessary for the continuation of the Empire as a strong Federated basis and for the amelioration of its subjects, some of whom have been driven out of employment owing to the cheap foreign competition which has been permitted under the antiquated system of so-called Free Trade, and which, I trust, will soon be a thing of the past. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

E. M. TOZER.

Victoria, Hongkong,  
4th August, 1916.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR  
GOLFERS.WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS.  
FROM 75 CENTS EACH. GOLF BALLS FROM 75 CENTS EACH.

## ARCH-COLONELS

(FLOATING AND HEAVY).

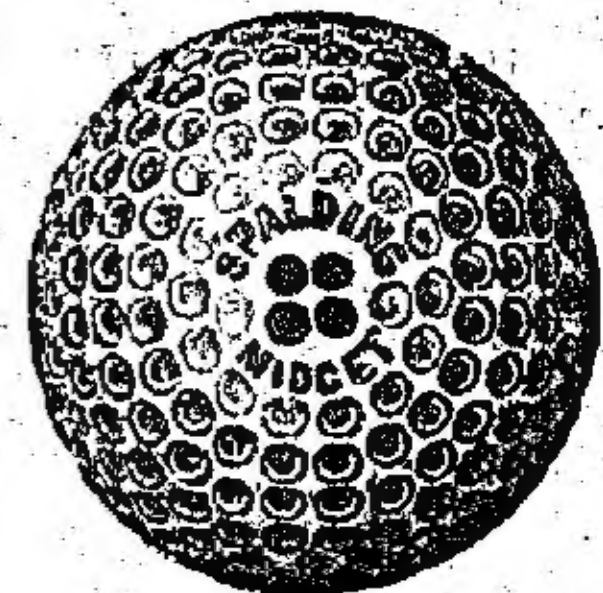
\$1.50 Each.

## PATENT COLONELS

\$1.25 Each.

## GLORY DIMPLES

\$1.50 Each.



## NEW BLACK &amp; WHITES

\$1.25 Each.

## MIDGET DIMPLES

\$1.50 Each.

## THE "CINCH"

\$1.00 Each.

## THE "BOB"

75 Cents Each.

## SPALDING "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES, IRONS, \$5.50 Each. \$4.75 Each.

## R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW, FROM \$4 EACH.

## TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS, PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

## LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

## CADDY BAGS, TEES, GOLF GLOVE, BALL CLEANERS,

CLOCK GOLF, GOLF PAINT, CAPTIVE GOLF.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.			
Single Fare by Night Steamer	(available also for return by day steamer)	—	\$6.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	—	—	\$11.00
Return " " " " " "	—	—	\$20.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 5th AUGUST, 1916.  
8 a.m. HONAN. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.  
10 p.m. FATSHAN. 6 p.m. KINSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1916.  
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAN.  
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 6 p.m. FATSHAN.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1916.  
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 5 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a.m. and from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6.30 p.m.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAILAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANDY. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

Drink Wisely

# MONTERRAT

Lime-Fruit Juice.

I don't care two straws for any but MONTERRAT Lime Juice.

It's a fine healthy, cooling, and refreshing drink, and keeps me fit in the hot weather.

MONTERRAT is sold by all leading Storekeepers.



## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AND TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 8th and 9th August, 1916, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at "Shorncliffe," Garden Road,

## A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—  
Teak handstand with bevelled mirror, Tapestry covered drawing room suite, Leather covered armchairs, Music cabinets, Writing table, Bookcases, Ningpo table, Card table, Overmantel, Standard lamp, Bronze and brass vases and ornaments, China-ware, Brass fenders and fire-brushes, Carpets, Curtains, Electric ceiling fans and fittings, etc., etc.  
Teak extension dining table, Sideboard with bevelled mirror, Glass cabinets, Ningpo chairs, Tea tables, American Refrigerator, Dinner and dessert services, Cut-glass, Crystal, Cutlery, etc., etc.  
Double brass and iron bedsteads, Double wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, Dressing tables, Marble top washstands, Chests-of-drawers, photographic lamps and gear, etc., etc.

Pantry and Bathroom requisites.  
Also  
A QUANTITY OF BLACKWOOD-WARE.  
Comprising:—  
Curio Cabinet, Desk, Sofa, Armchairs, Tables, Flower stands, etc., etc., and  
1 Cottage Plan, by C. Bechstein.  
1 Gramophone and records.  
1 Underwood typewriter.  
1 Large marble statue.  
1 Set Beehive with accessories.

A QUANTITY OF Plants and Orchids.  
On view from 8.30 AM, the 8th August.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1916. [977]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown, ex ss. "CHIRO MARU,"

A QUANTITY OF COPPER, BRASS AND IRON PIPES, FITTINGS, etc., etc.  
Also  
3 BRONZE PROPELLERS.  
On View Now.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1916. [983]

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY direction of the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH will sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., within the Building No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, formerly the premises of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, The Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said premises, As follows:—  
Four Large Fire-Proof Safes, Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Book-cases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Sofa and Settees, 1 Clock, Typewriters, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue)  
On view from FRIDAY, 4th August, until day of sale.  
Terms:—Cash.  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [967]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of CHS. J. GARR & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 12th and 14th August, 1916, commencing each day at 10.30 A.M., on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road, VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE.

Comprising:—  
Gold and Gem Jewellery: English, American and Swiss Hot and Cold Watches; Silver and Nickel Watches; Diamonds; Pearls; Marine Chronometers, Liquid Steering Compasses; Log Rotators; Sinks; Thompson Compass Cards; Board of Trade and Standard Mercantile Barometers; Megaphones; Anemometers; T Squares; Set Squares; Curves; Microscopes; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Surveying Chains and Arrows; Admiralty Charts; Nautical Books; Optical Sundries, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue)  
On View from 10th August.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1916. [964]

## ON SALE:

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... .. \$.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hergron, 25th February, 1916.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE received information from Messrs. SUTER, HARTMANN & RABTJEN'S COMPOSITION CO., LTD., OF LONDON, that their Capital being entirely held by British Subjects, they have, with the Authority of the Board of Trade, adopted their well known Trade Mark as their Trading Title and shall henceforth carry on business as

"THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS, LIMITED,"

by which name their manufactures will be designated.  
The Company will continue as heretofore to be exclusively British controlled and managed, and their Compositions and Paints manufactured at the Factory, Silvertown, London, by British labour.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1916. [982]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—

## WILKINSON &amp; CRIST.

[981]

## TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN IN PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars, etc., apply—  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.  
[985]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.

[918]

## TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road. Apply—

## M. J. D. STEPHENS,

18, Bank Buildings [900]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—

## ARATON V. APCAR &amp; Co.,

14, Des Vaux Road. [811]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [823]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

Liquidators, RUTER, BROCKELMAN & Co [873]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, Szezzze, Canton, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[32]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings [974]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

## FROM NEW YORK.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KAPUE,"

Captain W. Keadley, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [978]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN," FROM MIDDLESEX, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [979]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th Aug. at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [23]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [6]

## S.S. "ATHOS,"

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after To-day, the 8th Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to be recognized. All claims will be admitted after the 10th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on To-day, the 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [2]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## FINEST OLD

## BROWN BRANDY

## E

## QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

## HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8th August, 1916.

## THE DISORDERS IN KWANGTUNG.

The opinion which has been held from the outset by the large majority of foreign residents in China that the disorders throughout the country owed their origin to personal ambition and private intrigue rather than to any deep-rooted objection, on the part of the people, to a return to the monarchical system, is confirmed by the chaotic condition of affairs that still prevails in many provinces, and notably in Kwangtung. There is no apparent justification now for any serious political differences, since all the protagonists profess allegiance to the Central Government, which is indisputably "republican." Yet a determined and persistent attempt is being made by General Shum to capture Canton, and General Lunge is naturally resisting with all the forces at his disposal. It has, hitherto, been the custom to smile at the highly-coloured accounts of the fighting which have appeared in the vernacular Press, but the present position is altogether too serious to be treated lightly. In the battle of Shek-wi-tong, which commenced a week ago, it is estimated by the British Consul-General that Lunge lost 400 men killed and 1,200 wounded, and it is considered probable that the assailants suffered still more severely. An immense amount of material damage has been done and thousands of people have been rendered homeless and destitute. Trade is absolutely at a standstill, and, as the tide of battle ebbs and flows, the lives of European residents on the Shamoen are imperilled. The description of a visit to a hospital for the wounded, which we publish this morning, brings home vividly the horrors of this fratricidal strife entails, and the most lamentable feature is that all this suffering is so purposeless. Mr. JAMIESON, the British Consul-General, characterises as ridiculous the suggestion that it is a political war, and attributes the whole trouble to the aspirations of

ambitious place-seekers. In the meantime the Cantonese are between the "devil and the deep sea," for whichever side emerges victorious they cannot avoid suffering and loss. General Shum is undoubtedly the more popular of the two leaders, but if his troops are successful it is feared that the City will be given over to looting and pillage. His soldiers, it is said, have not received any pay for two months, and are being encouraged by statements that their wages await them in Canton. If the defensive lines were broken there would unquestionably be a series of wanton excesses, and any roving bands of robbers that might happen to be in the neighbourhood would be sure to profit by the occasion. It has been rumoured, although with what measure of truth is unknown, that Lunge has given his men permission to loot and burn the City if he should be assassinated. If his troops are so hard pressed that defeat seems inevitable, it is almost certain that they will wreak their vengeance on the townspeople, with whom they have little in sympathy, while, on the other hand, if they are victorious, it is by no means improbable that they will get beyond control. Neither of the opposing armies is composed of Cantonese, and the residents of that rich and densely-populated City must surely be anathematising the fate which has involved them in such a whirlpool of strife.

In view of the popularity of Shum, the British Consul-General's "friendliness" towards General Lunge, who is regarded with extreme disfavour by many of the Cantonese, has been more than once adversely criticised. The position, however, from an official point of view is very simple. In an interview which he granted to our representative on Saturday, Mr. JAMIESON made a very clear statement of his attitude towards the opposing forces. "I have," he said, "to be on friendly official terms with General Lunge because he is the Governor of the Province, and while that is so I cannot accept any other person as Governor." Lunge, who has already been given another appointment, has been requested to continue to discharge the duties of his office until his successor arrives. The new Governor, however, is tarrying on the way, and, in the meantime, Shum is anxious to capture the City in order, it is suggested, that he may be able to dictate terms to Peking.

In some quarters it is even suspected that the design is to federate the southern provinces. The quarrel first started when Lunge frustrated his rival's plans during the revolt against the monarchy. Whatever suspicion may have been entertained in those days regarding Lunge's sympathy with YUAN SHIH-KAI, there is no apparent excuse for SHUM's hostility at this juncture, and Mr. JAMIESON's estimate of his intentions is probably correct. SHUM, on his part, has more than once promised to retire as soon as the normal situation is restored, and has vigorously repudiated the charges levelled against him. His sincerity, however, is open to question in view of his refusal to consider any offer of mediation or any suggestion of a truce. He declares that he is old and weak and has no desire to remain any longer in Government service when peace and order shall reign again in Kwangtung. Nevertheless, he evidently desires to gain possession of Canton before he discusses with the Government the terms upon which that "retirement" shall be effected.

Sir Robert Bredon, of Peking, after a tour through the Japanese Alps, will go to Nagasaki, where he will meet Lady Bredon. They will spend the next two months at different summer resorts in Japan.

The local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the head office at Tokio stating that the ss. *Atsuta Maru*, which went aground in the Inland Sea, was safely refloated on Sunday morning and that she is proceeding to Nagasaki for dry-docking.

The interment took place at Happy Valley last evening, amid many manifestations of sorrow and regret, of Mr. A. E. W. Dunrich, of the Hongkong and China Gas Company. A large gathering awaited the cortege at the Monument, and among those who joined the procession to the cemetery were Major Humphreys, Mr. J. Barr (Acting Manager of the Gas Company), and Messrs. Currey (Secretary), McCubbin (Assistant Engineer), Hunter (Superintendent of the Fittings Department), Muir and J. Borthwick (also of the Gas Company), J. Lennox, W. Budge, A. B. Creve, F. Reichmann, Crowther Smith, H. Rutledge, McEwen, Ellis, and Taylor, D. Tolan, Inspectors Simm and Gordon (Hongkong Police), the Chinese Staff of the Gas Company, and many others. Many beautiful floral tributes were sent, among these being wreaths from each member of the European Staff of the Gas Company; the Kowloon Cricket Club; Kowloon C.C.'s Victoria Recreation Club; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mead; Mr. and Mrs. Charlton; Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill; Mr. G. W. G. Burnett; Mr. J. H. Taggart, etc. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Featherstone.

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 27th.

POLITICAL STAGNATION.  
Political stagnation prevails in Peking. The Government is afraid to do anything lest it provoke the hostility of the extremists assembled in force in Shanghai, and discussions rage over the various appointments yet to be made and the positions to be secured for the patriots who helped to maintain the Republic at no cost to themselves. It is tolerably certain now that Tang Shao Yi will become Premier and that Tuan Chi Jui will be elected Vice-President, but for some reason or other the former delays his departure for the north. Other nominees for Cabinet honours are overcoming their coyness and are either en route to the capital or are preparing to come. Sun Hung Yi was due yesterday in Peking, but he is due to-day from Tientsin and will probably assume his office as Minister of Interior. But, apart from these appointments and the discussions thereabout, nothing practical is being accomplished. This inaction is a real danger to the country, and demonstrates that the late President, with all his shortcomings, was a strong man. Think of what has happened. Tuan Chi Jui, the Premier, selected Chow Tsz Chi Minister of Finance, and President Li Yuan Hung endorsed the appointment. Yet a few weeks later we find them signing a mandate for the arrest and punishment of this gentleman. That is indicative of vacillation on the part of the present Administration. Money is urgently needed to carry on the government, but none is forthcoming. When Chen Chin Tao became Minister of Finance three or four weeks ago there was not a cent in the treasury. Since then nothing has been added. Yet, strange to tell, the Government continues to make shift with nothing. The salaries for last month were not paid. Now it is near the end of another month, and officials will have to be placated. Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the foreign banks to grant advances, but the latter decline to do so until they are assured that the Administration is less liable than it appears to be at present. It looks as if the fear of Parliament and the dread of its obstructive tendencies are responsible for the prevailing listlessness. If so, the worst should soon be known, for Parliament is expected to resume on August 1st.

## FINANCIAL.

There is no change in the financial situation since I commented upon it last week, except that the raising of the moratorium seems less imminent than it did then. Beyond Peking the notes of both national banks are circulating freely, but in the capital they do not pass so readily, though, of course, they are a medium of exchange in most business transactions, the belief being general now that they will be redeemed in course of time. The appointment of Mr. S. E. Lunge as assistant manager in the Peking branch of the Bank of China still meets with opposition, and one protest point out that it is inappropriate when the Bank is not in a flourishing condition to make such an appointment carrying a salary of £4,000 a year. The point is also made that it interferes with promotion in the service. But perhaps the fly in the ointment is that a foreign manager would insist upon efficiency and that many of the present staff might consequently be invited to make room for more capable assistants.

## QUICK CHANGES.

It is interesting to note that men, who a few weeks ago were all powerful in the lands, are now refugees in places beyond the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. Liang Shih Yi, the power behind the throne, is now rusticated in Hongkong, and Chow Tsz Chi has found sanctuary in Tientsin. I am told that when the latter called on Mr. Hioki, the retiring Japanese Minister, at Tientsin he came in a public ricksha—a change from his former style of conveyance in Peking. The stories about the Ministers of Yuan Shih Kai having got away with large sums of money are, I am told on good authority, absolute fabrications. Chu Chi Chien, the former Minister of Interior, was so badly off that he had to receive financial assistance from friends.

## TORRID HEAT.

We are now in the second heat of the year, when the heat, according to Chinese reckoning, will reach its zenith. It is not a pleasant prospect, as the thermometer has been recording 99 in this city and three figures in Tientsin. No wonder, being is deadly dull, and there is little activity in government departments, where the summer hours now prevail. The lure of the seaside is strong, and those who are in a position to respond do not linger on the order of their going, but go.

## JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

I am informed that four vernacular papers will make their debut shortly. Most of these will be party organs. Yet the Government is in dire straits for money. There may be also one or two English dailies started fairly soon.

## THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Baron Hayashi is not expected here till the middle of August. He will come alone, as the Baroness is a chronic invalid and cannot travel. His only daughter is married, and his sons are still at college. This means that there will be less entertaining than in Mr. Hioki's time.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH MASTER TURKISH ATTACK.

ATTEMPT ON CANAL FRUSTRATED.

## RUSSIAN ADVANCE IRRESISTIBLE.

THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE BOMBARDS CONSTANTINOPLE.

## GERMANY WILLING TO CONCLUDE PEACE.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FURTHER PROGRESS BY BRITISH.

A NIGHT OF SHELLING.

LONDON, August 6th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says further progress has been made at Highwood.

The enemy all night long shelled various areas on and behind our front between the Ancre and the Somme. He opened a heavy bombardment to the north-east of Arras, being apparently alarmed by one of our patrols.

Otherwise, there is no change in the situation.

#### ENEMY ATTACKS RESULTLESS

LONDON, August 7th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—West of Pozieres we progressed in the direction of Martinpuich.

The enemy twice attacked the ground we gained north-west of Pozieres. One attack, helped by liquid fire, temporarily forced us back from one of the captured trenches, but later we recovered all, except forty yards. The second attack we repulsed with loss.

There has been considerable activity at Carency, Loos and St. Eloi. We raided enemy trenches, causing many casualties.

Our artillery, assisted by aeroplanes, destroyed several gun emplacements.

#### FRENCH AVIATORS ACTIVE.

PARIS, August 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—We extended our gains to the north-west of Thiaumont, repulsing a counter-attack.

Our squadrons dropped numerous bombs in the Comblès region, and on the Noyon, St. Enay, Sedan, Conflans and Metz stations; also on the military establishments of Rombach.

Two German captive balloons on the Soissons front caught fire.

#### AT VERDUN.

PARIS, August 6th.

A *communiqué* says a French aviator brought down two German machines in the region of Verdun, one falling in the French lines and the other on "No-man's land." Another machine was brought down at Estrees and the aviator captured. The captured machine is of the newest type and is intact.

#### GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, August 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—The Germans violently bombarded Thiaumont, Cury, Chapière and Chenois.

The infantry did not attack.

#### ALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### A NEW GAS BOMB.

#### AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, August 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—A heavy Austrian attack between the Adige and the Per Isonzo and also in the Sugana-Cordevele valleys was repulsed. The enemy on both sides has been most active. The Austrians are employing a new type of explosive gas bomb.

### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SUEZ CANAL FIGHTING.

BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 6th.

General Murray reports that his forces defeated the enemy with heavy losses at Romani, east of Port Said, on the 4th and 5th inst., capturing 2,500 unwounded men, including some Germans, as well as four mountain guns and a number of machine guns. Our casualties were not heavy.

The Australian and New Zealand mounted troops displayed steadiness in holding a strong flank attack, and energy and initiative worthy of the highest praise in pursuit.

Monitors firing from Tina Bay assisted materially, while the work of the Flying Corps was excellent.

#### SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

Continuing his despatch, General Murray says that on the 4th inst. the enemy frontally attacked the British entrenchments in conjunction with an attack round our southern flank, employing 14,000 men with heavy howitzers.

The frontal attack was unsuccessful, but our mounted troops retired slowly before the flank attack until evening and became involved in the sand dunes late in the evening. Then a counter-attack was made by all arms, which was completely successful.

The pursuit of the retreating enemy was taken up vigorously and still continues.

The Territorials did exceedingly well, especially in manœuvring in heavy sand and despite the great heat.

#### THE ENEMY'S WATER SUPPLY.

LONDON, August 6th.

Romani, mentioned in General Murray's despatch, is eighteen miles east of the Canal. Reuter states that the wells near the canal are all in our hands, therefore the enemy must bring every drop of water to Romani from Angharatina, ten miles distant. Moreover, water can only be transported by slow pack camels.

The number of the enemy is reassuring, for unquestionably 14,000 men cannot invade Egypt in face of General Murray's powerful army. Probably there are 1,000 to 2,000 Austro-German infantry, besides a large number of Bedouin Horse, with the Turks.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN ADVANCE FROM BRODY.

#### ANOTHER HAUL OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 6th.

A Petrograd message states that to the south of Brody the Russians have overcome the enemy's resistance. On the left bank of the Grabenka and the Sereth a number of villages were captured and over 3,000 prisoners.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH SUBMARINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

TWO LARGE STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, August 6th.

The *New Free Press* reports that a British submarine suddenly appeared in the harbour of Constantinople and torpedoed two large steamers and bombarded the suburbs.

#### BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

FIVE OF CREW MISSING.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary mine-sweeper *Clacton* was torpedoed and sunk in the Levant on the 3rd inst. Two engineer officers and three men are missing. An Assistant Paymaster and four stokers were slightly wounded.

#### STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, August 7th.

It is reported at Copenhagen that the Wilson liner *Aaro* has been torpedoed. Another Danish steamer has been sunk. The steamer *Mount Coniston* has been sunk.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

#### IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION AT TOKYO.

TOKYO, August 6th.

At an imposing demonstration members of Parliament and other prominent men endorsed the Russo-Japanese Alliance, assuring their unswerving loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is the main pillar in the international situation.

The demonstration endorsed the view that Germany is the enemy of civilisation, and that Japan's entire sympathy will remain with the Allies, to whom she will give her fullest support.

#### MOBE PEACE TALK.

#### DANISH SOCIALISTS' DECLARATION.

COPENHAGEN, August 6th.

Danish Socialists who have returned from a tour in Germany declare that everybody is praying for peace, that the German Socialists regard the restoration of Belgium as a matter of course, and that Germany is willing to conclude peace without annexations, provided her political and economic independence is guaranteed.

#### LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LONDON, August 7th.

It is officially announced that Lord Wimbourne has been re-appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### HERR HARDEN'S WARNING.

LONDON, August 7th.

The German publicist, Herr Harden, has published an article on the second year of the war, which is a remarkable revelation of chastened mood. He pessimistically warns readers that Germany is fighting for her life. A period of untold suffering lies ahead, and nothing can be hoped for until the favour of Heaven or accident smashes England, which is still unassailable.

#### A TRIUMVIRATE OF MONARCHS' MESSAGE.

#### "FIGHT TILL VICTORY IS ATTAINED."

LONDON, August 6th.

The Tsar, the Mikado and the King of Serbia have sent a message to King George stating their determination to carry on the fight till victory is attained.

### VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

A GLORIOUS RECORD OF COURAGE AND VALOUR.

LONDON, August 6th.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to the following:—

Surgeon-Captain JOHN GREEN.—Capt. Green, although wounded, went to the assistance of a wounded officer who was hung up on enemy wire and dragged him to a shell hole, where he dressed his wounds. Though he was continuously bombed, Green was endeavouring to bring the wounded officer to safety when he was killed.

Lieut. RICHARD JONES, North Lanes.—Lieut. Jones was isolated with a platoon that was holding a crater when the Germans attacked in overwhelming numbers. Jones shot fifteen, counting them aloud, to cheer the Platoon. When his ammunition was expended, he took a bomb, but was shot through the head when rising to throw the bomb. His splendid courage so encouraged the men that when the ammunition and bombs were expended they threw stones and ammunition boxes till only nine of the Platoon were left. Finally the remnant was compelled to retire.

Captain LIONEL REES, of the Flying Corps.—Captain Rees was attacked by ten enemy machines. He dispersed six, seriously damaging two, and chased two others, when he was wounded and lost control of his machine. He then righted his machine and closed on the enemy, firing from a range of a few yards, till his ammunition was expended. He returned safely.

Private GEORGE CHAFER, of the East Yorks Regiment.—A despatch carrier was buried during a bombardment and an attack on our trenches, when Private Chaffer, on his own initiative, took the message from the pocket of the despatch carrier, although severely wounded in three places, ran along a ruined parapet under machine and shell fire, and delivered the message and collapsed.

Sergeant JOHN ESKIN, Scottish Rifles, Territorials.—He secured two wounded men under fire, then ran to an officer and after bandaging and attending to him for an hour assisted in bringing him in, shielding him with his body.

Sapper WILLIAM HACKETT, Royal Engineers.—Sapper Hackett was entombed with four others in a gallery owing to the explosion of an enemy mine. A hole was made to the outside after twenty hours of hard work. Hackett helped three of his comrades outside, but refused to leave the fourth man who was wounded, though the hole was collapsing. Both were buried. Sapper Hackett thus deliberately gave up his life for his comrade.

Private ARTHUR PROCTER, Liverpool, Territorials.—Private Procter went out to two wounded men who were lying in the open, in view of the enemy, and dressed their wounds under fire.

Private GEORGE STRIMMER, Manchester.—Private Strimmer held ground, single-handed, against a counter-attack, while his battalion was retreating, till his bombs were expended, thus saving the battalion's flank and enabling a steady withdrawal.

Lieut. ARTHUR BATTENPOOLE, Munster Fusiliers.—For most conspicuous bravery while in command of a raiding party. Lieut. Battenpoole was severely wounded by a bomb on entering the enemy lines, and, although all his right fingers were mutilated, he continued to direct the operations with unflinching courage. His voice could clearly be heard cheering and directing his men, and he refused to retire when urged to do so. Later he was twice wounded. During the withdrawal, while personally assisting to rescue another who was wounded, and still refusing assistance, he walked unaided to within a hundred yards of our lines when he fainted and was carried in.

It would be difficult to say which course of conduct has done more harm in the treatment of Easterns—disrespect and violence on the one hand, or maudlin sentimentality and naïf credulity on the other. Both extremes should be scrupulously avoided.—Lord Cromer.

### CAPT. G. N. ALISON KILLED IN ACTION.

FORMERLY A.D.C. TO THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor has received news to the effect that his former A.D.C., Captain G. N. Alison, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action on July 1st. Captain Alison left Hongkong at the outbreak of hostilities.

### SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

EIGHT MILLION POSTAL PACKETS A WEEK.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Pease, gave a very interesting account of the war activities of the Post Office in the House of Commons recently.

Mr. Pease explained that the additional charges imposed last autumn on letters, newspapers, parcels, postal orders, and telegrams had yielded more revenue than had been estimated, but the 3d. telephone call had not come up to expectations. The total Post Office revenue for 1915-16 showed an increase of £4,000,000 over the previous year, and there was a profit balance of £3,300,000. Coming to the purely war work of the Department, Mr. Pease gave the following remarkable figures:—

Our troops receive weekly 7,500,000 letters and 700,000 parcels, weighing 1,500 tons.

The troops send home 3,000,000 letters a week.

There are in this country 40,821 military and naval men and civilians to whom the Germans send letters. They receive 550,000 letters a week.

The British in Germany number 25,621 military prisoners, 1,030 naval prisoners, and 4,000 civilians. They receive 58,000 letters a week.

Since the beginning of the war, 6,500,000 books or magazines had been sent to the men in khaki. Commending the work of the staff, Mr. Pease paid special tributes to the women who went to their posts in telephone exchanges while Zeppelin bombs were dropping, and to the telephone operators, who stuck to their work in Dublin while bullets were flying and fires raging. He had some astonishing figures to give in illustration of the ravages of the great storm of last March, the worst the country had ever experienced. The following was the catalogue of the damage:—2,150 poles broken; 6,150 poles felled; 23,300 poles blown over; 17,000 miles of copper wire, weighing 1,500 tons, broken into small fragments.

WAR SAVINGS. The Postmaster-General next announced that 169,000 Zeppelin insurance policies had been taken out for a total of £1,600,000. Finally, he gave the following figures of war investments and savings effected through the Post office:—

£21,000,000 in Four-and-a-half per cent. War Loan.  
£25,000,000 in scrip vouchers and certificates for subscriptions up to £5 by instalments.  
£22,000,000 in Five per cent. Exchequer Bonds.  
£5,600,000 in 15s. 8d. war saving certificates.  
£187,500,000 balance of savings bank deposits at the end of May, within £1,000,000 of the highest balance in recent times.

### STRAIGHT TALK BY M. VENIZELOS.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

A number of commercial and industrial delegates visited M. Venizelos at his house last month and expressed to him their attachment and their confidence in his policy (says *The Times* correspondent at Athens). M. Venizelos, in reply to their address, said that although when Crete was in bondage he had passed most of his life there as a revolutionary in the mountains, he believed that free States needed peace in order to progress. To remain stationary was not peace, as his political opponents seemed to think; as a matter of fact, that sort of thing usually ended in the surrender of one's possessions to the enemy.

While his own policy had aimed at a revival of Hellenism by keeping close to the Powers who had secured the liberty of Greece, the outgoing Cabinet had reduced the Greek people to a condition of slavery, and the nation had nearly been choked in the atmosphere of espionage that had been created by these puny men. What would Greece have come to if these obsequious counsellors, with their absolutist tendencies, had continued to advise the King? Counsellors representing the majority of the nation might become disagreeable; they were like doctors, whose physic might be unpalatable, but who were able to cure by telling the truth.

M. Venizelos concluded by announcing that, as soon as Parliament had been dissolved, he would state his programme at a public meeting.

The ex-Premier's speech was received with loud cheers, and, after he had also addressed the crowd outside his house, enthusiastic demonstrations took place outside the British and French Legations.

### THE PALISADE, KOWLOON.

The management of this popular place of entertainment announces another strong programme of pictures which begins its run to-night. The leading film is entitled "Temptation," and depicts the struggle, and ultimate success, of a young engineer to secure recognition for a new controllable torpedo which he has invented. There are numerous other pictures of an instructive and interesting kind, including the Gazette of topical events, which has come to be a feature of the Palisade programmes.

### WAR NEWS.

#### DUTCH POLICE AS GERMAN SPIES.

It was announced recently that two members of the Amsterdam secret police have been dismissed from their posts on a charge of having acted as spies for the German Espionage Bureau. The discovery has, it appears, caused great concern in higher police circles, as it is considered not unlikely that more members of the police force have succumbed to the tempting German offers. The dismissed policemen had, on the instructions of the German Bureau, tracked various Germans and other foreigners, and also Netherlands, who applied for passes for Germany and were suspected by the German Government.

#### EMPIRE FEDERATION MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

An active movement for the further federation of the Empire will shortly be started in Canada separate from existing political organizations and regardless of party divisions. The immediate appeal will be for an Imperial Conference, at the close of the war to consider the future relations between Great Britain and the Dominions.

Opponents of federation emphasize the need for the autonomy of the various parts of the Empire, its advocates contend that it is necessary to give Canadians equal citizenship in the Empire and that, in face of the lessons of the war, organization of the Empire is imperative. Undoubtedly the federation proposals are making headway, but opinion is far from unanimous.

#### TWO GOOD "WIRELESS" STORIES.

The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, reproduced a wireless yarn with the statement that it happened at "Luderic" and is not a war invention. The scene of action is laid in what was erst German South-West Africa. In the course of the campaign so admirably conducted by General Botha in that arid land the Imperial Light Horse, during a halt, marked out a "field" in the sand for a Rugby football match. Whilst the game was going on a German aeroplane flew over, and appears to have reported the passion for sport evinced by the British to German Headquarters; because, soon after its disappearance, a wireless message came from the enemy jeering at the English for lingering behind to play football instead of coming out into the desert to fight. In the course of the same night, English and German patrols came into contact, and the latter were forced to retire with a loss of two killed and one wounded. The British wireless then replied to the enemy message, saying that they had played the game, and that its result had been "England two goals one try, Germany 'nil'. If the story isn't true, it ought to be.

Our second yarn, deals with the great fight between the converted cruiser *Alcantara* and the German raider *Greif*. After the destruction of the *Touton's* wireless and the release of the *Alcantara's* radio apparatus from jamming, other British cruisers quickly appeared upon the scene. One of them, as the *Alcantara*, fired a shot over the *Alcantara's* which went home upon the already sinking German. On hearing the scene of action, this cruiser, realizing that the business had already been done before her arrival, sent a wireless message to the *Alcantara*, which was read before the latter vessel had, in her turn, disappeared; the message ran:— "Sorry—your bird!"—*The Wireless World*.

#### VALUE OF ZEPPELINS.

On of the most interesting writers on Naval Affairs is Mr. Archibald Hurd. In one of his recent articles he dwells upon the advantages bestowed upon our enemy by his possession of the highly developed "fighter than air machines," which we know as Zeppelins. Their proper and legitimate sphere of action is that of scouts, for which the wireless apparatus which the later machines are capable of carrying renders them specially efficient. From these aircraft, flying at a great height completely out of gun range, the North Sea can be viewed as though it were one vast panoramic theatre. They can scan all the more important operations, and by means of radio-telegraphy can report where British men-of-war are to be met with and where they are not. It must be remembered, too, that a Zeppelin can travel at about twice the speed of the fastest warship afloat. The British Fleet was unprovided with these rigid dirigibles at the commencement of the war and is handicapped to this extent.

On the other hand, of course, although the British do not possess Zeppelins, their seaplanes are both more efficient and numerous than any equivalent machines possessed by the enemy; and although, constructionally, they are not able to carry such powerful wireless apparatus as is possessed by the latter type of "gas-bag," they are utilised from floating bases, and, therefore, do not require to report direct for such long distances. The exploits of British seaplanes, like those of British submarines, have been far more numerous and important than the general public has been able to learn through the medium of the Press. It is only now and again that a glimpse at their activities is vouchsafed, a notable instance being the occasion when a combined naval and seaplane excursion delivered an attack upon the German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein at the end of March.

On the whole, the ceaseless vigilance, which wireless telegraphy enables the Fleet to maintain, gives the British Isles a defensive screen such as they have never possessed in past ages, and the rarity even of abortive attempts like the recent bombardment of Lowestoft and Yarmouth, demonstrates that the enemy is fully aware of the extreme peril run by their raiding squadrons when they make such short and hasty excursions. *The Wireless World*.



HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Tues.	9	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		5 23	5	7	3	3 11	3
		5 44	5	7	4	3 48	3
Wed.	9	4 33	6	7	0	0 51	1
		7 48	3	7	9	4 49	3
Thurs.	10	5 40	7	1	1	1 4	1
		8 36	3	9	11	3 23	3
Fri.	11	6 42	7	6	2	2 39	2
		9 10	4	1			
Satur.	12	7 41	7	9	0	0 49	0
		9 40	4	4	10	3	10
Sun.	13	8 37	8	0	1	1 51	1
		10 9	4	6	3	3 45	3
Mon.	14	9 29	8	0	2	2 47	2
		10 37	4	9	4	4 23	4

**ON SALE.**

A TABLE OF THE  
**RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY**  
 For Demand Drafts on London on the  
 1st of or preceding the departure of  
 English Mail; also Table of the  
 Yearly Approximate Averages  
 for 25 Years.

FROM 1854 TO 1905.

PRICE, ONE SHILLING. 82 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS OFFICE  
 Local Booksellers.

fought at Loos.

The second type was Private B, whom there were hundreds. He was an excellent specimen of the free and independent elector, regarded the officer as rapacious capitalists, and his platoon officer, or "foreman," as he called him, a higher bully. Private B considered it his duty to assert his independence by taking 49 hours off, expecting to lose a couple of days' pay as he often does in civil life. On returning he found himself under arrest for absence without leave. Dissatisfied with treatment, he endeavoured to form a mutual aid society within his platoon, the aim of which was by constitutional action and an occasional strike to redress. He was again successfully embarked on a course of dissipation, which mortgaged his income far ahead. In the fifth week, when tested, he was informed that he owed King £10. Mention of th King's name brought new light on military discipline for private B, who submitted to the officer, "King get it? Dae ye no get it yerself?" In common with 90 per cent of his comrades, Private B thought the fines went into the officers' pockets. Eventually became one of the best soldiers and disciplinarians.

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It appears very doubtful whether modern naval war the force which such inferior can do much injury to a superior enemy.—H. W. Wilson.

Very soon the Atlantic will be darkened by huge airships, and its depths explored by submarines. Submerged traffic warships or liners will be conducted with immunity from weather.—Sir J. Cockton Rickett.

position. I am not going to say anything about the Paris Conference except it does mark a clear and distinct turn to our dealing and the dealing of Allies with our enemies. I am glad that these resolutions will be adopted only by the present Government of the present House of Commons, as they may be taken as representing settled policy of the British Government. (Cheers.)

GERMANY SHALL NO LONGER BATTEN

Mr. Hughes, who had a great reputation, said that England was united, and therefore never so good as she was to-day. She stood determined that Germany would no longer upon us; the people were nearer than ever before because they had taken all divisions in a common line. Discussing the political relations of Great Britain and the Dominions said that the Dominions had no question of peace or war.

"War is declared by persons over whom we have no control and in whose interests we have no share. Our position is different from that of persons in the

(Continued on next Column)

Mr. Winston Churchill expressed opinion that the speeches had been a little too much in the future and not enough in the immediate present. The organization of national and Imperial trade relations with Germany after the war were questions which depended for their satisfactory or unsatisfactory solution upon one fact. Were we going to win decisive victory? An inconclusive victory would be worse than defeat, for it meant another war in which we might find ourselves alone.

What we needed above all things was the feeling that behind the fighting there was a resolute, unsleeping, intrepid sagacious guiding power which, by channel at home and abroad, could direct our military, and naval, and social, our cause forward to victory and shaming the terrible ordeal to which our people were subjected. They regretted that at this critical stage in the history of the Empire Mr. Hughes's counsel of inspiration could not indefinitely run with the Mother-country.

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'ghs. Moon Time		Height	Days of Month	H'ghs. Moon Time		Height	
		h. m.	ft. in.			h. m.	ft. in.		
Tues.	5	5 42 1	2 7		11 47	2 3			
		5 44 4	2 7		11 45	2 3			
Wed.	9	5 46 8	2 7		11 43	2 3			
		5 48 1	2 7		11 41	2 3			
Thurs.	10	5 49 4	2 7		11 39	2 3			
		5 50 7	2 7		11 37	2 3			
Fri.	11	5 52 0	2 7		11 35	2 3			
		5 54 3	2 7		11 33	2 3			
Satur.	12	5 56 6	2 7		11 31	2 3			
		5 58 9	2 7		11 29	2 3			
Sun.	13	5 59 9	2 7		11 27	2 3			
		6 01 2	2 7		11 25	2 3			
Mon.	14	6 03 5	2 7		11 23	2 3			
		6 05 8	2 7		11 21	2 3			

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for Demand Drafts on London on the 1<sup>st</sup>  
of or preceding the departure of the  
English Mails; also Table of the  
Yearly Approximate Average  
for 25 years,  
From 1874 to 1902.

**PRICE** ..... **25 CASH.**

On Sale at the **DAILY PRESS OFFICE**  
Local Bookellers.











**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 12th August.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
MANAGING AGENTS

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For STEAMER Sails.  
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

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GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1916.

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**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## FOR

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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 8th Aug. at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,**

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 7th August, 1916.

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**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"KIUKIANG"	On 8th Aug. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIN HUA"	On 9th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHILU"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Aug. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 11th Aug. 10 A.M.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHIN HUA," "TAIANG" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra state-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AGENTS.

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## WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,**

Hongkong, 8th August, 1916.

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**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 22	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 6	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	*MORHA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 3	Dec. 10
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

## SAILINGS DIRECT TO

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
MALTA	TUESDAY, 15th August
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September

† Shanghai only.  
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
**E. V. D. PARR,**  
Acting Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.****THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	Tons	SAILING DATE
		AND DISPLACEMENT	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	*ATSUTA MARU	18,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug. at Noon
	*HITACHI MARU	35,000	THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	*KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 8th Aug. at 4 P.M.
	*YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALUA, TUESDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	*AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	*TANGO MARU	15,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	*KIRIN MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*RANGOON MARU	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*CEYLON MARU	10,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug.
MOJI and KOBE	*YETOROFU MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TANGO MARU	15,500	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE**

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS	*WAKASA MARU	Sails from Kobe Middle August
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† Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 93

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 16th Aug. Noon.
*ANYO MARU	18,500—16 knots	TUES., 19th Sept. Noon.
*PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

\* Cargo only.

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

‡ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.  
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.  
BOUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE.**

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamer ANYO MARU ... 13,500—15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

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King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## OUTWARD

For	STEAMER	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*A. BEHU	On or about 11th Aug.
MAHSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, HOUEWANG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	*ATHOS	On or about 8th Aug.
		On or about 28th Aug.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.  
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

For further particulars apply to—

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QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

**AMERICAN LINE.**

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

\* "CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

**BOMBAY LINE.**

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 7 A.M.

**JAVA LINE.**

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

**FORMOSAN LINE.**

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

\* "SOSU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.  
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—  
**H. YAMAUCHI,**  
MANAGER,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION (WITHOUT NOTICE)

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	13th Sept.	On 27th Aug. 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogr.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
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